

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

THE HOMICIDE CASES IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

One of the docks of the new Court House yesterday contained ten men, arraigned in nine different cases, for killing nine citizens of Philadelphia, and the Assistant District-Attorney announced that eighteen persons were now held for trial in homicide cases. This is an unusual spectacle in this locality. All the imputed crimes were perpetrated during the last few months, none of them dating back further than July, and most of them having been committed during September and October. Mr. Dwight announced that "one of the cases would be taken up out of order, because it was represented to be one of more than ordinary aggravation," and this statement, while it was entirely appropriate and necessary under the circumstances, indicates one of the reasons why murders of an inferior degree of criminality are becoming so frightfully common in this city. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that the extreme penalty of the law is rarely enforced against murderers except those who are incapable of adding any extenuating circumstances whatever to palliate their guilt. Homicide cases occur by scores, while there are but a few executions in any given year. Juries are loth to convict for murder any prisoners whose villainy is not of the deepest dye, and Governors are slow to affix their signature to the death-warrant of convicts whose offenses are less heinous than those of Probst or Twitchell. If a plausible excuse can be given, if any allegation is made with an apparent show of truth that the murderer had suffered a real or imaginary wrong at the hands of his victim, or that the fatal blow was inflicted in the heat of passion, the prisoner has so many chances of escaping the extreme penalty of the law, that those who contemplate crimes of this description are no longer impressed with a wholesome dread of the gallows. Our present courts are so much overrun with business that many trials are necessarily postponed from time to time, and these continued postponements afford another important loophole of escape by the opportunities they afford for diminishing the force of damaging testimony. Yesterday a prisoner charged with larceny, who had obtained bail after his arrest and then fled from the city, but who was subsequently recaptured and arraigned, was acquitted because the chief witness for the Commonwealth had died during the nine months intervening between the perpetration of the crime and the day of trial. So in homicide cases of an inferior grade, delays are often fatal to the prosecution, and they add greatly to the chances of securing immunity from punishment. However ready our courts may be to do their full duty to the community, they cannot accomplish impossibilities. It is beyond their power to try promptly the innumerable criminal cases that are constantly arising, and to avoid delays in all instances. They cannot control the predisposition of juries to make too large an allowance for extenuating circumstances, and after they have finished their work it is beyond their province to prevent an injudicious exercise of the pardoning power, or to fix the period when a death-warrant shall be issued.

It is one of the most imperative duties of the State and municipal governments to protect life, and the most striking difference between barbarous and civilized communities is displayed in the contrast between the reckless brutality with which it is sacrificed in the former and the care displayed in preserving it in the latter. The frequency of homicides in our midst painfully indicates that there are defects in our system, which month after month and year after year grow more dangerous and alarming, and it behooves all who have at heart the general welfare to provide the most effective remedies and safeguards that can be devised. So far as the courts are concerned, no pains should be spared to insure the infliction of prompt and certain punishment to all who are clearly guilty. If too much business is imposed upon the present Judges, additional Judges should be appointed; and it has become a momentous question whether additional restrictions should not be thrown around the pardoning power.

Independent of the Courts, however, the people must look for protection to the police, and it is a crying shame that a body of men for whose maintenance they must pay a million of dollars, are organized without reference to their efficiency. The best body of police in the world will not entirely suppress crime, but an inferior, untrained, or partially vicious police force is necessarily incompetent to discharge the important duties intrusted to it. There is no better gauge for the security of property and safety of life in large modern cities than the efficiency of the police departments; and the unhappy municipalities which are bereft of the protection that only a first-rate force can give, from partisan motives, can justly impute to the authors of such injudicious and dangerous changes the frightful increase of crime which they necessarily produce. To diminish homicide cases we must have many reforms, but they must extend to the existing agencies for the repression of crime as well as those which provide for its punishment.

PRIZE MONEY.

To an ordinary observer it is exceedingly difficult to see why the navy, any more than the army, should be entitled to prize money for property captured or destroyed in warfare. During the Rebellion much dissatisfaction and heartburning were caused by this discrimination in favor of the naval branch of the military service, and the question was repeatedly asked what claim the navy had, in law and justice, to the enormous sums that were divided among the officers and men as a gratuity for performing their simple duty. As the law now stands, every person on the paymaster's roll of a naval vessel making a capture is entitled to one-half of whatever it will sell for in open market, or in event of a vessel of the enemy being destroyed in action, the value is assessed and divided in the same manner between the victors and the Government, subject to a large percentage, which goes to the admiral of the fleet, and to the claims of all vessels within signal distance to share equally in the prize. The Government devotes its portion of the prize money to the support of the naval hospitals and homes for disabled seamen, and the rest is divided among the officers and men in the proportion of their rates of pay.

This prize money system is an illustration of the conservative character of the naval service, and its disposition to cling to obsolete ideas. Of course such a valuable perquisite will not readily be given up, if the matter is left to the decision of naval men; but it is perfectly marvellous that no motion has been made by outside parties to have it abolished. It is true that, until the outbreak of the Rebellion, nothing has occurred since the war of 1812 to attract public attention to it, and it was therefore allowed to rest in peace. During the Rebellion, however, it was the source of constant trouble and dispute, and it was and is still of infinite annoyance to the Treasury Department, which has now on its hands unsettled claims amounting probably to millions of dollars.

Prize money, like many other of the customs that are cherished with fondest affection by true blue naval men, is a relic of the earliest ages of naval history, when bold rovers like Drake were looked upon as little better than legalized pirates. In this country it is a remnant of the privateering system, when love of plunder was even more an incentive to action than patriotism. The amenities of civilized warfare have long since prohibited armed forces on land from appropriating to their own use the property that may happen to fall into their hands, and by common consent officers and soldiers guilty of anything of the kind are esteemed as little better than thieves and robbers. Of course this does not refer to the destruction of property through the exigencies of warfare, or to its authorized appropriation for the relief of the necessities of an army by order of the general commanding.

The effect of the prize-money system during the Rebellion was that most of the vessels that did the hardest fighting and most service in defeating the enemy came off with little or nothing, while the light-armed boats, that cruised about on the open sea outside of the reach of shot and shell, secured the richest rewards. Many of these vessels were extremely lucky, capturing ship after ship laden with valuable goods, and every officer and man pocketing thousands of dollars. Not only did the army complain of this when vast stores of cotton and other valuables fell into their hands, to be appropriated entire by the Government, but the men of the navy who did the most fighting could not avoid feeling jealous of their more fortunate brethren who pocketed greenbacks instead of glory.

Exactly what constituted a prize has never yet been settled, and there is a suit now pending on behalf of Admiral Farragut's fleet for property captured on the Mississippi river at the time of the great victory at New Orleans. The Government claimed the whole of this, but Congress, at its last session, authorized the institution of a suit to test the matter. General Butler, who has charge of the case, has filed a bill of information in the District Court of the District of Columbia, praying judgment, etc., and the Government has been called upon to present its defense. This suit involves over a million of dollars, and we hope that the sailors will secure the money, which they certainly are entitled to if there is any virtue in the existing arrangement.

This, however, has nothing whatever to do with the principle of allowing the navy to claim prize money, which we are convinced is a wrong one. Admiral Porter is taking a great deal of credit to himself for the reforms he has introduced since he has been de facto Secretary, and much stress is laid upon the reduction of the expenses of the navy and the amount of money saved to the Government. Will he take the initiative in moving for an abolishment of the prize-money system? Now is the time, if ever, to move in the matter, as the reform can be effected without injury to the rights or prospects of any one; and we sincerely hope that Congress will at its next session take up the subject and give it a thorough investigation. It is because the prize-money system has never been investigated that it has been allowed to stand thus long, and an inquiry into the principle upon which it is based will certainly lead to its speedy discontinuance.

The officers and men, however, who assisted in making captures during the Rebellion are certainly entitled to the money allowed them under the existing laws, and to a speedy settlement of their claims by the Treasury Department. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the slow, dilatory, and uncertain manner of doing business at the Fourth Auditor's Office, and the facilities afforded to claim agents have given just cause for complaint. Claims are sometimes settled in part, and no intimation given that there is a balance still due, and the person entitled to the money knows nothing about it unless it may happen to come to his ears by the merest accident. There are thousands of

dollars now lying in the Treasury that will probably never be applied for, simply because the persons entitled to the money do not know that anything is due them. This is original bad management that deserves the severest condemnation, and if Secretary Boutwell can spare a little time from his more important duties of regulating the finances of the nation, he can bestow it with good effect in examining into the style in which some of his subordinates do business.

JUST THE THING FOR HIM.—The New York World thinks that the errors and defects of the last census may be avoided by entrusting the work next year to the superintendence of "an experienced statistician." This, the World thinks, will not be difficult, for "there are several in the country who could manage the matter ably and thoroughly." Principal among these is the gentleman who has attained such a wide-spread reputation as "the Arithmetic Man" of the World. If "an experienced statistician" is needed, surely here is one. This "Arithmetic Man" is a genius in his way. He has never studied Arithmetic, it is true; but he has accomplished such wonders in his ignorance that there is no telling what he could and would do if he had. The ordinary methods of dealing with figures he despises with his whole heart, and scorns all the rules which are laid down in the books. The so-called great mathematicians have often bothered themselves and amused the world by endeavoring to demonstrate that two and two, when put together, invariably and inevitably make four; but "the Arithmetic Man" has, with only a tinge of their tribulation, established the fact that two and two can be as readily twisted into seven, and that five times eight are one thousand and thirteen. If this man is entrusted with the management of the next census, we could expect to see the statistics of the country worked up into more curious and startling combinations than even Delmar himself is capable of. If any man in the world can "manage the matter ably and thoroughly," surely "the Arithmetic Man" of the World is the man.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in his speech at the opening of the Provincial Parliament yesterday, recommended that efforts be made to induce larger immigration into the Dominion. The wisdom of this advice requires no demonstration. Not only does the great tide of European emigration shun the shores of the Dominion, but even the people who are born upon its soil desert it for the land of greater promise which lies to the south.

PRESIDENT GRANT does not care about a second term; in fact, he already begins to count the months which must elapse before he can get out of his present position, just as he used to do when a cadet at West Point. In other words, when General Grant leaves the Presidential Mansion, he will regard it as an "emancipation," just as the late Andrew Johnson did.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING READY MADE. Warranted to FIT WELL. The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be

WELL AND SATISFACTORILY FITTED IN PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND OVERCOAT, OUT OF THE LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK OF FINEST CLOTHING NOW SELLING AT THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET. JOHN WANAMAKER'S, 10261 YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE AT CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 SEVENTH STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH. Practical Instruction in Book-keeping (in all its branches), Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc. STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME. Catalogues furnished on application. Day and Evening Sessions. The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price \$1.00. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. ACADEMY OF MUSIC; THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Nov. 8 & 9, November 22. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1. Hon. ROBERT COLLIER, December 3. MARK TWAIN, December 7. DROGDOVA, December 15. Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET, 111 1/2

POPULAR INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES ON PHERNOLOGY, by J. L. CAPEN, splendidly illustrated by the Stereopticon, and closing with public examinations, N. E. corner NINTH and SPRING GARDEN STREETS, November 4, 5, 6, and 11. Admission—First Lecture, 10 cents; others, 15 cents; course, 40 cents. Tickets at the office, No. 702 CHESNUT STREET, or at the door. STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given on Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET, second story. JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER. CAMDEN, N. J. Collecting dues in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 1142w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR OF THE COLTON Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to dentistry, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 207 W. LINTN ST. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Originated the anesthetic gas, NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And device their wheels and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 212 and WALNUT STREETS. 1135

MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unsurpassed. Call and see them. B. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 234 STOCK ST. Nos. 306 and 311 N. 2ND ST.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SABIN, ALLEN & DUFFLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

REMOVAL. THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY. Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1/2

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Mosquito Repellent. It is a deliciously fragrant, transparent, and non-toxic preparation, for sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 234 STOCK ST. 241

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, and its effects last long; it removes the hair, restores the hair, and restores the hair to its natural color, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and is prepared at Bachelors' Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND STREET, New York. 437w

DIVIDENDS, ETC. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 21, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South Third Street. The office will be open at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 21 to December 1, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11211 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 723 ARCH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously resolved that the net earnings of the Bank for the preceding six months, amounting to \$11,121 1/2, being 5 1/2 per cent on the Capital Stock, be paid, and that the said amount be placed to the credit of the account of the Bank. 1141f Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. 1131e Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. 1131c WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT, payable on demand. 1121t P. LAMB, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 1131t W. S. LEE, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable, clear of all taxes, on demand. 1121t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 1121t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand. 1121t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 1121t H. G. YOUNG, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the last six months, also on DIVIDENDS, payable on demand. 1121t JOSEPH C. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, free of taxes. 1121t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.— PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 1121t W. S. LEE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 1121t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

FINE FURNITURE. DANIEL M. KARCHER, Nos. 236 and 238 South Second St. A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 1142t

CAUTION! REMOVAL. DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHENIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE, removed from No. 222 SOUTH SECOND ST. to 1433 SOUTH STREET, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Drexel's Block, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dr. Goods, Clothing, Furs, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Tools, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safe for the keeping of your valuables. Also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods. 10 30 1/2 VINCENT F. DONNELLY, Broker, No. 1433 SOUTH STREET.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN. Undershirts and Drawers. Cartwright & Warner's Merino. Cartwright & Warner's Scotch Cashmeres. Cartwright & Warner's Shetland. All the best domestic makes. Silk Undershirts and Drawers. Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers. 11 13 1/2

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 13 1/2 1/2 No. 705 CHESNUT STREET. MARKET STREET. MACE & TAYLOR'S, GREAT SENSATION COMBINATION, COMMENCING MONDAY, November 8. ONE WEEK ONLY. JAMES MAZE, retired Champion of England in his celebrated Stage Illustrations. JAMES TAYLOR, the Great London Comique. 11 41f

INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET. Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, at moderate prices. With a choice selection of NOVELTIES. In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 3/4

CLOTHING.

WHAT SHOULD BE WORN, AND WHAT SHOULD NOT. Don't wear shabby clothes. Don't wear poorly made clothes. Don't wear badly fitting clothes. Don't wear clothes of poor material. Don't wear worn-out clothes.

YOU SHOULD WEAR, THIS SEASON, FOR THE TABLE, AT PRICES NEARLY AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

The ROCKHILL & WILSON Beaver Overcoats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cheviot Coats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Broadcloth Dress Coats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Devonshire Sacks. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Harvard Coats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Oxford Coats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cassimere Waistcoats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Silk Waistcoats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Plaid Waistcoats. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Diagonal Pants. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Doan's Pants. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cassimere Pants. The ROCKHILL & WILSON Devonshire Pants.

A vast assortment. Of everything in this line. Lower than anywhere else.

Great Brown Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA. Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3/4

OCDEN & HYATT, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 815 ARCH STREET. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS. TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 1/2

THE CHESNUT STREET One-price Clothing House, NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH. COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK. LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. (9 25 at 10 1/2) PERRY & CO. DRY GOODS.

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION. WHITE ASTRACHAN CLOTH, WHITE TUFTED ASTRACHAN, WHITE CARACULLAS, SCARLET CARACULLAS, BLACK CARACULLAS, BLACK VELVET CLOTH, VELVET HEADERS. With a full line of VELVETEENS, Silk Finish, from \$1 per yard to the finest goods imported. EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Long and Square Broche Shawls. A FRESH LINE JUST RECEIVED. OPEN CENTRE BROCHE. FILLED CENTRE BROCHE. SCARLETS AND BLACKS. STRIPE LONG BLANKET. GAY PLAID BLANKET. MEDIUM AND FLAIN STYLES. LONG BLACK THIBET. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 9 13 1/2

H. STEEL & SON HAVE JUST OPENED 10,000 YARDS OF FANCY SILKS, Bought of an importer retiring from business, at about HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION. \$1.50 FIGURED SILKS FOR \$1. 3000 YARDS STRIPED SILKS AT \$1.50, WORTH \$2.25. 20-INCH FANCY SILKS AT \$1.75, COST \$3. CORDED CHAMELON SILKS AT \$1.25, COST \$2.25. Great Bargains in Black Silks. 50 PIECES DIAP DE FRANCE, \$2 to \$7.50. All Widths and Qualities of Lyons Cloaking Velvets, at Low Prices. SILK FLUSHES, ALL COLORS, \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$12. WHITE, BROWN AND BLACK ASTRACHANS. BLACK CARACULLAS, at \$2.50, \$3.50. SCARLET, WHITE AND BLUE CLOTHS. Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET. Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, at moderate prices. With a choice selection of NOVELTIES. In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 3/4

GROCERIES, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF FINE GROCERIES. We are now able to offer to our patrons and the public generally, All Kinds of Fine Goods

White Almerie Grapes In Beautiful Clusters, AT FIFTY CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 71 1/2

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ARE CLOSING OUT Their Immense Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ladies' Cloakings. A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT OF

ASTRACHANS ASTRACHANS ASTRACHANS AND VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS. JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, ARE OPENING European Novelties, Bridal Silver Wares, Diamonds, Choice Gems of Art, 10 20 1/2

MINCED MEAT. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT. THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION. The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country. JOSHUA WRIGHT, S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN PHILADELPHIA. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 1/2

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1577 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. MORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 41f

FOR SALE. NO. 2006 CHESNUT Street, the first-class marble-front Dwelling, with improved roof, repaire with every modern convenience. FOX & BURKAIT, No. 211 S. FIFTH STREET. 10 2 1/2

REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE IN Gibson's Building, No. 12 S. ELEVENTH STREET. 11 31 1/2

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—TO RENT, A fine Stone Stable and large Yard at No. 4301 WALNUT Street. 11 4 1/2